

WAR-CLOUD LIFTING.

Strike Situation Better at Chicago and Elsewhere.

SHOOTING ON SUNDAY.

Regulars Fire Into a Mob with Fatal Effect.

PROCLAMATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Warning to All Violators of the Law to Desist.

TRADES UNION CONFERENCE.

Proposed Arbitration of the Arbitration Question Declined by Wickes-Threatened General Strike To-Morrow.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 9.—The war-cloud which has hovering this city and this land for the past ten days shows distinct signs of lifting. Instead of stories of additional railroads tied up at various points throughout the country, to-day dispatches, almost without exception, bring advice of strikers returning to work and an increased resumption of traffic, amounting in some places to a return to normal conditions.

The day in Chicago has passed without a serious conflict between the rioters and the armed forces now on duty here. The feature of the day has been the action early this morning, after an all-night session of the Federal Trades Unions of Chicago in deciding to call out all classes of labor on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock unless George M. Pullman of that day to settle the differences between his company and his striking employees by arbitration or otherwise.

For reasons not known to the public, Grand Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, and his advisers subsequently decided to postpone the general walk-out and paralytic strike which they proposed to inflict upon the business of Chicago until 7 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Late this afternoon, however, the announcement was made that President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, had called a meeting of the Executive Committee of that organization, to be held in this city on Thursday, and that he would leave New York for Chicago to-morrow evening. In view of this, it is not believed that the federated trades of Chicago will take precipitate action before consultation with him.

As President Gompers cannot reach Chicago before Wednesday night, it will be impossible to decide on the line of action to be pursued before Thursday, and probably if it should finally be resolved to declare a general strike of all these combined forces, it could not be put into effect before Friday morning. In this connection, the interesting question arises whether or not, if President Gompers allows himself to be hailed from New York by non-union engineers and firemen, his visit will be of any particular profit. One labor-leader in Chicago said to-day that if he did so he might as well stay in New York.

LABOR CONSERVATIVES.
Another feature to be noted in connection with the meeting of Chicago's federated labor is the fact which was developed, that there was in the meeting a large and influential conservative element, whose action had practically blocked the plans of the more hot-headed leaders until the latter in the excitement consequent upon the reading of President Cleveland's proclamation, were enabled to stampede them and carry the strike resolution. Therefore, there is reason to believe that, even if the order for a general strike finally goes forth, many of those to whom it is directed will decline to obey it. So that, with the already made file by the effect of the tie-up, the walk-out will not be nearly so important as anticipated by the leaders.

What effect, if any, the action of President Wickes, of the Pullman Company, this afternoon in refusing in the most positive manner to even meet a committee to consider the question of arbitration will have upon the final decision of the labor leaders and their followers remains to be seen.

At 5 P. M. a joint committee of City Councilmen and of the Federated Trades Unions called on Mr. Wickes, and asked him to consent to the appointment of five citizens whose position should be not that of arbitrators, but to determine whether or not the Pullman Company has anything to arbitrate. The committee as proposed was to consist of two citizens chosen by the Pullman Company, two by the Circuit Court judges, and one by these four. Mr. Wickes stated at the outset that arbitration was impossible, but listened while Alderman McGillen, chairman of the committee, talked of the gravity of the situation, and urged that the company take steps looking to an amicable settlement of the strike. At the close of the interview, Mr. Wickes retired with his attorney, and, returning after a brief consultation, declared that the company could not receive the proposed committee.

ENDORSEMENTS FOR CLEVELAND.
To-night's action of the City Council in respect to President Cleveland's order bringing Federal troops to Chicago was forestalled by a large number of endorsements of his action sent him by prominent business-men of the city. The list of signatures included those of almost every conspicuous merchant, manufacturer, and banker of Chicago.

Touching the situation in general, it may be said that in Chicago the strikers have done far along better than on any previous day since the strike began. Passenger trains were moving with more or less regularity, and freight has been cared for with good results.

At St. Louis, Kansas City, and Denver, it was reported that railroad business has about returned to normal conditions. Nashville also reported an improvement. About the only points in which the strike managers showed any gain were the partial walk-out of firemen at Fort Scott, Kan., and freight-men on the Kanawha and Michigan, at Charleston, W. Va., and the strike of the American Railway Union men on the Big Four at Matteson, Ill. It will thus be seen that at the leading railroad centers the strikers have made perceptible losses, while their gains are at comparatively unimportant points.

The regulations which prevailed in the

government building to-day were a near approach to martial law. Deputy marshals were stationed on every floor, and everybody was challenged who could not show that he had business in the building. To-morrow's sunrise will see in this city 1,000 more Federal troops than there were this morning. This, with the forces already in the field, will suffice, it is believed, to make an order betterment in the conditions in this city, and the mobilizations of troops and marines at San Francisco and of regulars at other points on the Pacific coast will suffice, in all probability, to start traffic on the transcontinental lines to-morrow.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

Like That With Reference to Illinois, But More General.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The President this evening followed up his proclamation of last night by issuing another of the same tenor, but more general in its application. The proclamation is as follows:

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

"Whereas, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, and assemblages of persons, it has become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States at certain points and places within the States of North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, and California, and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, and especially along the lines of such railroads traversing said States and Territories as are military roads and post-roads, and are engaged in interstate commerce and carrying United States mails:

"And, whereas, for the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, and of protecting property belonging to the United States, or under its protection, or preventing obstructions of the United States mails, and of commerce between the States and Territories, and of securing to the United States the right guaranteed by law to the use of such roads for postal, military, naval, and other government service, the President has employed a part of the military forces of the United States:

"Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby command all persons engaged in or in any way connected with such unlawful obstructions, combinations, and assemblages, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before 1 o'clock in the afternoon on the 10th day of July instant.

"In witness whereof, etc."

TRADES UNION ACTION.

A Proposition for Joint Arbitration Committee Rejected by Wickes.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Council Committee on Arbitration and the committee of seven appointed at last night's meeting of the trades unions met at 134 Madison street at 11:30 o'clock. J. Eldridge, of the Seamen's Union, presided. Brief addresses were made by Aldermen Hastings, Lindholm, and Currie, setting forth the position of the unions, and expressing a clear realization of the gravity of the present situation. After the reading of the President's proclamation, a committee of five to investigate that statement be appointed, which should inquire into all the facts and discover if there be grounds for arbitration. He moved that it be the sense of the meeting that such a committee should be selected, and two members be named by the Pullman Company, two by the Circuit Court of Cook county, the fifth member to be named by the four so chosen. The meeting voted unanimously in favor of the proposition. The committee consisted of Aldermen McGillen, Mariner, Muehlehofer, and Powers, and Delegates Eldridge, Ryan, and Lindholm, was appointed. Wickes, of the Pullman Company, for his acceptance or rejection, and to report at 4:30 P. M. The officials of the Pullman Company, who were present, to entertain the proposition made by the joint committee, and there seems nothing left now to prevent the great strike of all industries arranged for tomorrow afternoon.

NEGROES INTRODUCED.

Threats Against Them by the Strikers—Anti-Darky Discrimination.

UNION STAKE-YARDS, ILL., July 9.—This morning the Rock Island Company distributed a car-load of negroes in the towns along the road from Twenty-sixth street south. A crowd of excited strikers gathered around the tower-house at different street corners, threatened to burn the negroes if they did not leave the tower-houses. A strong detachment of police is now on duty along the tracks, and no person is allowed to approach the negroes, and the mob was vainly trying to burn buildings when a company of troops arrived and dispersed the crowds.

REGULARS LEAVE HAMMOND.

Militia in Charge of the Railroad Property—The Town Quiet.

HAMMOND, IND., July 9.—The Federal troops were withdrawn from Hammond by order of General Miles this morning, leaving on a special Michigan Central train for Chicago at 11 o'clock. The militia militia, 75 strong, in leaves the Indiana militia, 75 strong, in possession of the railroad property. A camp has been established on the old ball grounds, near the tracks. Militia was sent to all the railroads to guard the property and protect the crews at work removing obstructions. Superintendent Snyder, of the Michigan Central railroad, said that the road was clear. Trains were running on all the roads entering Hammond today. Two thousand men are out here. Thirteen hundred of them are from the D. H. Hammond Company's packing houses. Some of them went to guard the property, and others are all now out voluntarily, to aid the Pullman boys. Sixty employees of the Spring works joined the strikers, and there are 130 American Railway Union men on strike. The Federal troops left, being more friendly disposed toward the militia.

INQUEST AT HAMMOND.

Verdict in the Case of Fleischer, Killed by the Regulars.

HAMMOND, IND., July 9.—Anthony S. Seidler, the coroner of Lake county, held an inquest here to-day on the body of Charles Fleischer, who was shot by a Federal soldier yesterday. The testimony showed that the soldiers commenced shooting without any warning on a moving train in the direction of which they had thrown a rope around a Pullman-car in an effort to upset it in the way of the soldiers. Fleischer was standing two blocks away.

GORDON ON THE STRIKE.

No Southern View Except That the South Is for Order.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Senator Gordon, the commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, was asked on his return from a recent trip South what he had to say about the great strike, looking at it from the southern standpoint. He replied:

"I have nothing to say about it from

a southern standpoint, but I have something to say as an American citizen. There is nothing peculiar in the southern view of the situation, unless the fact that the southern people, to my sympathies are, and always have been, in the front of the struggling classes. They have as much right to organize for their protection and improvement as capital has for its protection and interest, but the people and the people will see them enforced at all hazards.

"Personal liberty, which is every man's birthright, is one thing, but lawlessness is a very different thing. In the southern the two is very broad and deep, and the constituted authorities cannot mistake or ignore it, nor can the people. I cannot predict. The situation is serious. I hope the matter may be settled without more bloodshed, but one thing is certain, the law will be enforced and the public peace preserved. The courts, the militia of the States, and for this purpose, but if not, there will be no necessity for increasing the standing army, for every law-abiding citizen in the country from one end to the other, will volunteer to defend the law. The constituted authorities of the land in upholding the law."

WAGE SETTLEMENTS IN GENERAL.

This Is What the Railway Union Proposes to Obtain.

CHICAGO, July 9.—It has been reported that it is the intention of the American Railway Union to force a settlement of the wage question on all railroads where they are organized before they agree to a final settlement of the present strike.

President Debs said last night that the report of a complication of grievances was not true. "In some of our local unions will demand a readjustment of the wage-scale before they return to work," he said, "but this is not a part of the issue in the present struggle. It is not true that either myself or any of the officers of the union will advise local unions to take such a question. In many places, however, where the wage-scale has been lowered so far that the men cannot longer stand it, they will not return to work until they get some satisfaction in that line. However, our fight now is for the down-trodden Pullman employees, and we cannot let any of our friends go off to fight in a considerable number of instances the announcement of recent accessions to the strike ranks has been accompanied with the statement that the new strikers consider the moment opportune for them to make the effort to secure a restoration of amounts cut from their wages at different times during the past two years."

THE SACRAMENTO SITUATION.

Strikers Preparing to Receive the Regulars Whom They Expect.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 9.—The strikers have temporarily retired from the depot and are engaged at their headquarters awaiting orders from Leader Knox. In anticipation of regular troops being called out a number of the Sacramento strikers have been sent to Stockton to blockade the road, also to watch the approach of the soldiers. Their intention is to seize the train and block the road so that it will be some time before the troops will be able to proceed to this city. In the meantime the strikers say that if the regulars are sent, they will be allowed to move mail trains with no interference, but will not be allowed to conduct any other business. It is still announced that the regulars will be maintained at all hazards.

HARRISON, OF COURSE.

He Criticizes the Proclamation of the President—Indiscreet, Broken.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 9.—General Harrison to-day mildly criticized the proclamation of President Cleveland regarding the railroad strike. He said that it was the first time in the history of the United States Government that a President had ordered Federal troops into a State without the request of the Governor of that State, and over his protest. He did not question his right to do so, however.

RAPID-FIRE GUNS.

Fort Monroe Ordered to Get All It Has in Readiness.

FORT MONROE, VA., July 9.—(Special.) Colonel Frank, the commandant, received orders from the War Department to get all the rapid-fire guns at the post got in readiness for immediate shipment, each piece to be supplied with 100 rounds of ammunition in case they are called for. This looks as if the President's proclamation had not produced the desired effect.

Santa Fe Switchmen Strike.

DALLAS, July 9.—The Santa Fe switchmen struck this morning at Galveston, and at noon here. At 1:15 striking switchmen uncoupled a Pullman from a train, but non-union men delayed by thirty minutes. The train was delayed by thirty minutes.

A Deba Order Disobeyed.

WEST MASSILLON, O., July 9.—President Debs, of the American Railway Union, has ordered out the men on the Wheeling and Lake Erie railway. The road does not handle Pullman-cars and is not a member of the General Managers' Association. Sunday night the local lodges met and refused to obey Debs' order to strike. Four other railway orders represented on the Wheeling and Lake Erie came to the same conclusion.

Declination to Strike.

AKRON, O., July 9.—In response to a telegram from President Debs asking them to consider a declaration of strike, the members of the local branch of the American Railway Union held a meeting last evening, which resulted in a decision not to go on strike. They accordingly went to work as usual this morning. There were about two hundred present.

Trains Start This Morning.

CLEVELAND, O., July 9.—A conference was held this morning between the managers of all the railroads, Marshal Haskell, and the city authorities. The railroad officials stated that they had all the men necessary to the direction of the strike, and that they would protect the strikers. Assurances of protection were given, and the officials announced that they would start trains at 6 o'clock to-morrow.

Troops for Coeur d'Alene.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Senators Dubois and Shoup this morning called upon President Cleveland, Secretary Lammot, and General Schofield, and after a conference, succeeded in having an order issued sending United States troops at Fort Sherman to the Coeur d'Alene country. They are expected to-morrow.

Yardmen Out at Toledo.

TOLEDO, O., July 9.—The yardmen on the Wheeling and Lake Erie, the Toledo and Ann Arbor, the Toledo and Jackson, and Ann Arbor, Jackson and Mackinaw are all out. They are standing idly around the yards.

COMMITTEES ELECT CHAIRMEN.

Several of Them Meet and Organize for Work.

A large number of the standing committees of the new Council met yesterday, organized, and entered upon their work for the next two years. The new City Fathers appeared to be taking much interest in the affairs of the respective departments, the control of which they have been given, and nearly every meeting brings out some information concerning some branch of the city government.

RECALLS THE JOHN BROWN RAID.

Virginia's Executive Cites This as a Precedent and Discusses the Great Strike in a General Way.

Chicago was the centre of interest yesterday with Richmond people, and crowded through the front of the Dispatch building throughout the day to read and discuss every scrap of news from that quarter that was put upon the bulletin-board. The stand taken by President Cleveland, the proclamation was, of course, the subject of much comment. While a few asked the question whether he had a right to interfere, the general verdict was one of commendation, and the consensus of opinion was that the trouble was practically ended.

THE GOVERNOR'S ENDORSEMENT.

When Governor O'Ferrall was seen by a Dispatch representative and asked what he thought of the situation and the President's proclamation, he said:

"I regard the situation as critical in the extreme, and I heartily approved of the President's course. His proclamation is an admirable one, and I think he has kept entirely within the Constitution and the laws. If you will recall the circumstances of the John Brown raid, you will remember that John Brown took possession of the government property at Harper's Ferry. This was not done in the name of the State, but in the name of the people, and was under the Democratic administration of Mr. Buchanan. Yet United States marines were sent there under Colonel afterwards General R. E. Lee. Brown and his gang had been driven into the engine-house by the State troops before the marines arrived, but the United States forces captured his stronghold in the John Brown matter. Mr. Lincoln was a good precedent for his action."

"I would be the last to countenance the interference of Federal troops in a trouble that was purely a State matter until all the power of the State had been exhausted, and it was demonstrated that the situation had passed beyond the ability of the State authorities to cope with it. But the Federal Government has a perfect right to protect United States property. The situation out West has resolved itself into a contest between law and order on the one side and anarchy on the other. It calls for decisive measures. As much as I deplore bloodshed, I prefer war to anarchy. One beneficial result of this whole thing will, I believe, be to cause our people to scrutinize more closely the class of immigrants who come into this country. Virginia has had a good class of immigrants, but none of the mongrel, proletarian elements which I believe are the real cause of the trouble in the West."

GROVER WAS RIGHT.

Governor O'Ferrall Heartily Approves the Proclamation of the President.

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THE NEW ORDINANCES.

The Committee on Ordinances met in Room No. 12 at 6:30 P. M. Messrs. H. Carter, Bloomer, and Mitchell answered to their names. On motion of Mr. Carter, Bloomer was elected chairman, and on motion of Alderman Mitchell, Bloomer was elected chairman. Room No. 12 was designated as meeting-room, and it was decided that the meetings should be held on the last Thursday of each month at 7 o'clock with George R. Davis as chairman and John M. King as sub-chairman. The first Monday in each month will be the time of the meeting, and the market-house agreed upon as the place at which the sessions should be held.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

Committee meetings are announced for to-day as follows:

Second Market, in Room 12 at 11 A. M.; Third Market, in Room 12 at 11:30 A. M.; Retirement and Reform, in Room 12 at noon; Police and Fire, in Room 12 at 12:30 P. M.; Fire-Alarm and Police Telegraph, in Room 12 at 1 P. M.; Finance, in Room 12 at 4 P. M.; Grounds and Buildings, in Room 5 at 5 P. M., and Streets, in Room 8 at 6 P. M.

News of the City Hall Courts.

In the Hastings Court yesterday John Douglas, the John Johnston, charged with petit larceny, was fined \$5. Edward Lewis (colored), charged with highway robbery and stealing \$125 from Josiah Mosley, sent to the penitentiary for eight years.

OUR OWN PEOPLE.

Continuing, Governor O'Ferrall said, the State of Virginia was indeed happy in being free from the disturbing elements that through such cities as Chicago, "We have," he said, "none of that class here, and an honor should be awarded our wage workers. Then these we have no better citizens. They are peaceable, law-abiding, God-fearing, independent, and self-respecting. They are our bone and marrow in truth. This applies to our foreign-born as well as to our native working people, and Virginia has nothing to fear so long as the rift-rat of Southern Europe shall be kept without her gates."

Referring to the situation in Chicago, the Governor said: "I sympathize with the men out there, but they may be honestly misguided, but think the leaders and agitators, who are fattening on the sufferings of others, should be taken hold of with a strong hand. Every man has a right under our institutions to say whether his will or not will work for such wages as may be offered him, but he has no right to deny others the same privilege."

Views of Judge-Elect Cardwell.

Hon. R. H. Cardwell, Judge-elect of the Supreme Court of Appeals, said he had not looked carefully into the constitutional question raised by the President's proclamation. "But," he added, "there is this about it: the government had either to go up or down hill."

One of the most influential and conservative workingmen in the city said: "I have no doubt the President did exactly what he believed to be right."

Talks with numerous persons in positions of responsibility, they confirm the impression that there is no sympathetic unrest here, and there is not likely to be any. If Debs' committee, who were said to be working their way into the city, were in the city, they are keeping very quiet. As far as the Dispatch can learn all the workmen of Richmond are to be let alone to manage their own affairs.

In First-Rate Shape.

"Everything is in first-rate shape," said Mr. Akers, chief clerk to General-Managers Stevens of the Chesapeake and Ohio, when asked yesterday afternoon as to the affairs on the Chesapeake and Ohio. "I think of that," he asked, handing the Dispatch man a letter. The letter was an official of the road from the fact of a train of Pullman-cars, and read: "The trainmen of the Lexington Division wish to inform you, and through you the other divisions and general officers of the Chesapeake and Ohio, that the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen do not affiliate with the American Railway Union; that we have no feeling or sympathy with the strike, and we are in the West and Northwest, and further, that we deplore their anarchical tendencies."

The Chesapeake and Ohio received twenty-seven cars of freight from the West yesterday, and delivered them at Clifton Forge. Swift Brothers expected a supply of meat in last night. Armour's agents said they did not expect any more meat from the West. However, there has been no appreciable advance in retail prices.

Unions and Soldiers.

Colonel H. C. Jones, when told yesterday that there was a rumor that a member of a trades union had applied to him for a discharge from the regiment, and had refused it, in order to make a test case, said: "No man has made any application to me, nor could I have the power myself to grant the discharge. The men are enlisted under State regulations, of which they are fully aware when they enlist. I have heard of a deal of talk about this matter, but I know of it personally. Of course, if a volunteer who has enlisted wishes to get his discharge for any reason, it is not generally a hard matter to get. I have no objection to the idea in this objection of the unions to men being militiamen is that they do not wish their feelings and duty to call them two ways in case of a conflict between the labor organizations and military."

Several of Them Meet and Organize for Work.

A large number of the standing committees of the new Council met yesterday, organized, and entered upon their work for the next two years. The new City Fathers appeared to be taking much interest in the affairs of the respective departments, the control of which they have been given, and nearly every meeting brings out some information concerning some branch of the city government.

The Committee on Streets met in Room No. 11 of the City Hall yesterday at 11 A. M. for organization. Messrs. Bahen, Woody, and Smith answered to their names, while Messrs. Hobson and

REVEE WAS ABSENT.

Captain Reeve was out of town.

On motion of Mr. Woody Mr. Julius A. Hobson was elected chairman, and Messrs. E. F. Reeve and Charles H. Taylor were named as a committee to have met once a month, according to the rules, but Mr. August explained that the business before the committee was the approval of bills on account of election expenses. It was, therefore, decided, on motion of Mr. Taylor, that the committee should meet subject to the call of the Chair.

AS TO OUR POLICE.

The first session of the new Committee on Police was held at 10 o'clock yesterday. Messrs. Carter, Bloomer, and Mitchell were present.

Mr. Wallerstein was chosen chairman upon motion of Mr. Carter. Mr. Carter was then elected to hold his meetings as usual, on the last day of each month, except when it falls on Sunday, and then the sessions shall be held on the first day of each month at 8 o'clock. The janitors of the three station-houses were then re-elected as follows: First Station, W. J. Witt; Second Station, William Gallagher; Third Station, William Gallagher.

CLAIMS AND SALARIES.

At 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon the Committee on Claims and Salaries met and organized. Messrs. Diacott, Wallerstein, and Moore were present. Mr. Moore was elected chairman, and Mr. Diacott was elected chairman. On motion of Alderman Moore, Mr. Wallerstein was elected chairman and Mr. Diacott was elected chairman. The meetings of the committee will be held in Room No. 11 on the last Monday of each month at 7 P. M.

The Committee on Accounts and Printing met in Room 12 at 12 o'clock. There were present Messrs. Carter, Bloomer, Blake, and Mitchell. Mr. McDowell was absent on account of illness. Mr. Bloomer was elected chairman, and Mr. Blake was elected chairman. Mr. Carter was chosen sub-chairman and Mr. Mitchell was chosen sub-chairman. It was decided that the meetings should be held on the last Thursday of each month at 7 o'clock with George R. Davis as chairman and John M. King as sub-chairman. The first Monday in each month will be the time of the meeting, and the market-house agreed upon as the place at which the sessions should be held.

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